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CRITICIZE INEFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRY

_ SCORE SPOILAGE, REJECTS -- Budapest, Nepszava, 12 Jan 51

Waste is one of the greatest problems in Hungarian industry. The extent of waste is characterized by the fact that the excessive proportion of defective castings prevented the Hungarian machine-tool industry from fulfilling its quota for 1950. For this reason, the recent Cabinet resolution placing financial responsibility for spoiled material on the individual workers and technicians has been acclaimed widely.

The miners at Putnok recently received 120 pair of rubber boots, all of which were defective and had to be thrown away within a month. The Chinoin Pharmaceutical Works has been supplied with soiled ampoules of inferior quality, which resulted in a loss of 1.5 to 2 million forints annually. / Enough spoiled material accumulates at the Hungarian Steel Works to build a new Marz furnace every 2 months, as stated at a recent meeting of metallurgy specialists.

At the same meeting, the lack of manufacturing plans, as well as of supervision of the charges in the steel industry, was scored. As a result, the proportion of spoiled materials at the Diosgyor open hearth furnaces, electrosteel plant, and foundry showed an upward trend as late as the last months of 1950. Rejects are often due to poor designing, largely because of lack of cooperation between the construction department and the shops.

The fight against defective products also has important political implications. This has been realized by the Hungarian workers who are pouring in pledges to improve the quality of their work in honor of the forthcoming party congress. Pledges have been made at Diosgyor to reduce rejects prior to the beginning of the congress 24 February 1951 by 20 percent at the fine rolling mills, by 10 percent at the iron foundry, and by 900,000 forints at the steel foundry. Other pledges for reduction of rejects have been made -- from 1.5 to 1.2 percent by the Siemens Works and from 2.5 to 2 percent by the Matyas Rakosi Machine Tool Works.

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DENOUNCES WASTE, MISMANAGEMENT IN AUTO REPAIR -- Budapest, Nepszava, 17 Jan 51

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Work in the milling shop of Automotorjavito Vallalat (Automobile Motor Repair Enterprise), the most important department of the plant, has been handicapped by poor management for a long time. Steel pipe of 14 millimeter wall thickness is, for example, used for the manufacture of 0.8 millimeter camshaft bearings. Milling off over 13 millimeters of vall thickness places an excessive load on the lathes. In addition, the machines which continue the operation are forced to stay idle for 2 to 3 hours. Another disadvantage is serious waste of material, since 650 grams of steel is used for a finished product weighing only 30 grams. Each camshaft bearing means, therefore, a loss of 620 grams of special steel.

Similar waste is found in the other departments of the plant as well, as, for example, in using 20 millimeter steel bars for the manufacture of 6 to 8 millimeter screws. "We are using materials that we have. Our orders were placed with a view to stocking supplies which will enable us to make all products expected of us. This was the best solution we found," said Joseph Borsos, technical manager, an opinion in which Joseph Mayer, director of the enterprise, concurs.

The enterprise is saddled with other defects also. One of the workers submitted an innovation to the management, which would increase the production of camshaft bearings from 50 to 320 per day. The innovation was accepted and paid for, but has never been put into practice. Inefficiency is also evidenced by the number of idle machine hours. Some of the machines are often idle, because the shop chief does not provide material on time. As a result, idle machine hours totaled 103.5 in December. The machine of a Stakhanovite was kept idle 2 to 3 hours per day, because the helper was not available to grind the axle. All axle grinders are assigned to the night shift. At the end of their shift they usually pile up the axles near the machine of the Stakhanovite with several defective pieces among them. Since the Stakhanovite is not permitted to work on the defective axles, and the grinders who could repair the defect in a few minutes are not on duty, several machines are forced into idleness for hours. Director Borsos states that he has given instructions for the assignment of grinders to the day shifts, but the shift chiefs have no knowledge of the order.

Deficient work and material control also keeps the machines idle. One of the lathe operators, for example, milled over 30 cylinder boxes from defective castings, because the castings had not been inspected.

UNCOVER HUGE WASTE AT MATYAS RAKOSI WORKS -- Budapest, Vilagossag, 18 Jan 51

In response to the Economy Resolution of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the technical personnel of the Matyas Rakosi Works have organized a tool-conservation brigade. The brigade searched the motorcycle department of the enterprise and uncovered a huge quantity of unused tools representing a value of 700,000 forints. Large quantities of scrapped but still serviceable tools were found also in the machine shops and in the sewing machine department of the plant.

The brigade, which was formed at the initiative of the engineer Paul Reti, is planning to restore the discarded tools to use by employing the method of the Soviet engineer Kuznetsov. The campaign is expected to save several million forints a year for the Matyas Rakosi Works.

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